TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches. LONDON, July 15-Noon.-Consols 944. Bonds

LIVERPOOL July 15-Noon.-Cotton firmer. Sales 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs firmer; others unchanged.

London, July 15-2 P. M .- Quotations, both here and in Liverpool, unchanged. LONDON, July 15-Evening.—Consols 942. Bonds

LIVERPOOL, July 15-Evening .- Cotton closed unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales. Middling Upland, 101d.; Orleans, 101d.

Congressional.

Washington, July 15.—In the Senate, the House Bill, appropriating \$1,500,000 for reconstruction, was reduced, by amendment, to \$1,000,000, and

was reduced, by amendment, to appear to passed by yeas 37, nays 3.

A Bill for the relief of certain deserters was referred to the Military Committee.

The President's Message, suggesting Federal liability for Southern State debts, caused animated debts and heated denunciation, as inopportune, and contact the management of the message of the management of the message of the management of the message of the m culated to unsettle the finances. sage was ordered to be printed, and the Senate

djourned. In the House, on account of a material clerical In the House, on account of a material clerical error in the Reconstruction Bill, it was withdrawn from the President, corrected, and returned. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

A resolution was introduced and passed, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a Bill forfeiting swamp lands heretofore granted to the Southern States by the United States.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary Commit-

A resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Kentucky; Maryland and Delaware have State Constitutions, Republican in form, passed by the Speaker's vote, House standing 47 to 47.

ing 47 to 47.

An amendment reducing the Reconstruction appropriation to \$1,000,000 was concurred in. The bill goes to the President.

The bill passed at the last session, prohibiting the Executive from treating with the Indians, was repealed. Applause from the Democratic side over the first step backward. The House then adjusted.

journed.

The Senate confirmed Bancroft as Minister to Prussis; John Frany as Postmaster at Port Royal, S. C.; J. O. Herrick, Assessor in the 3d District of South Carolina; John S. Walker, Assistant Treasu-

Washington News.

Washington, July 15.—The President sent to the Senate the documents called for regarding Re-construction, and the estimates of expense for car-rying out these bills—\$14,000,000, in addition to \$2,100,000 already expended. This is the construction, and the estimates of expected the varying out these bills—\$14,000,000, in addition to \$2,100,000 already expended. This is the aggregate for governing these States before the war. "This sum," continues the President, "would be considerably augmented if the State machinery should be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased, if the United States, by abclishing the State governments, should become responsible for the liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion in landable efforts to develop their resources, and in nowise connected with insurrectionary purposes. These debts will approximate \$100,000,000; the greater part due loyal citizens and foreigners. It is a subject for Congressional consideration, whether the assumption of such obligations would not impair the national credit.

Gen. Ord has affect and obtained permission from the Secretary of War to confine horse thieves in the Dry Tortugas.

in the Dry Tortugas.

Gen. Grant approves a suggestion from Gen.
Pope, that the Confederates who oppose the Congressional Reconstruction Acts violate the terms

gressional Reconstruction that difficulty in finding of their parole.

Gen. Ord complains of the difficulty in finding loyal men in Mississippi qualified for registers.

Judge Fisher ruled that the Candaigua Register should not go to the jury.

The Confederate General E. G. Lee was on the proposed showing by Lee that stand, the defence proposed showing by Lee that Burratt bore dispatches to him in Canada from Stand, the defence proposed showing by Lee dust.

Surract bore dispatches to him in Canada from
Benjamin; that under Lee's order he went to Elmin's to report regarding the prisoners and their
guards. This evidence was ruled out.

Three persons from Philadelphia would not believe John Lee upon cath.

The Bevenue receipts to-day were \$1,000,000.

The Revenue receipts to-day were \$1,000,000.

The Republicar Union Congressional Committee met to-might to hear the reports from the Southern agests to consider the political situation, and adopt

Riveriorn, July 15.—Adolph Wolf, a well known merchant, who closed business recently and went South, was brought back to-day from Alabama, charged with obtaining goods on frandulent pretences from parties here. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New York and Cinciunati. From Richmond. teness from parties here. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati.

Fity-one cases of alleged whiskey trauds, under the Revenue laws, are to be tried on the next term of the United States Court.

Chief Justice Chase presides at the term of the Court in October to hear the writ of error granted in the case of the confiscated property of McVeigh, of Alexandria.

A prise fight between McGlade and Billy White, for \$1300 a side, is to take place September 11th, in Virginia.

From Savannah. Savannas, July 15.—The steam fire engine Gazulle arrived on the steamer General Barnes, from New York. There will be a public trial of her to-morrow, after which she will go forward.

Galveron, July 15. We have the following additional particulars of the execution of Maximilian: When leaving the Convent, Maximilian exclaimed, "what a beautiful clear heaven, it is such as I desired for the hour of death." All three of the deceased ed for the hour of death." All three of the doceased were dressed with scrupulous care. The officer in charge of the firing party begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he disapproved but was a coldier and rimst obey. Maximilian replied: "Child, a sodder must always comply with his orders; I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiments, but cared that you comply with the orders given you." Maximilian gave hiramon the centre as the post of hmor. The wife of Mejia ran distractedly, through the streets just before the execution, carrying her new-born babe. Juarez refuses to deliver Maximilian's body; says it is subject of treaty. There is great antipathy toward Americans, be-There is great antipathy toward Americans, be cause the Princess Salm Salm, who is an American, devised the escape of the Emperor, but was between by the officer in whom she had confided who took a bribe of \$25,0.0 worth of diamonds. the was ordered to leave Queretaro with all her

A fight is probable between Cortina and Betornabal. They are both recruiting. The cause of the dispute is the governance of Tamaulipas. Cor-tina is ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with an army of observation 15,000 strong. The United States is hated because of the interference about

Maximilian.

Oh secount of continued rains for the past month, the botton prospect in Texas is rather poor, and there is great damage also reported from the caterpillar and army worm. Specimens of both are exhibited on Change. It continues too wet to work the crass out. work the grass out.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH. Now York, July 15.—Stocks strong. Money 5a
6. (fold 89‡. Sterling steady. '62 coupons 112;
Virginia sixes, new issue, 51; Tennessee sixes, excoupons, 68‡; do., new issue, 67‡. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Pork firmer;
Mess \$28 12. Lard firm at 18a13‡. Whiskey steady.
Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 26a26‡. Freights
qr 26. Turpentine 57a57‡. Rosin firm; Common
\$8 62‡.

EVENING DISPATCH. Stocks a shade easier. Money 5. Gold 894. '62 Coupons 1114. North Carolina 6's, new issue, 594. Flour—State \$7a11.25; Southern \$9.75a18.25. Wheat

Flour—State 7/211.25; Southern 53. Gala. 25. Wheta Virginia \$3; 25. Corn heavy; Western mixed \$1.05a1.07; Old Wnite Southern \$1.10; New \$1.25. Pork closed heavy; 28.05. Lard firmer, 12a13. Cott.m.—Midding firm, low grades decliming; sales 906 bales at 264. Tallow 11/2112. Freights quiet; by steamer, on Cotton, 3-16a/d.; on Wheat 5c. BALTIMORE, July 15.—Coffee quiet and firm; stock of Rio, 2800 bags. Cotton nominal. Flour firm and active with a local demand. Wheat in

good demand. Corn steady. White, \$1 18a1 20; yellow, \$1 15; mixed, \$1 12. Provisions active and firm. Mess Pork \$23 50. Bacon Shoulders, 111c.; Clear Rib Sides, 134a134c. Whiskey 37. CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour firm, with a light supply, at \$1250a13 50. New Wheat \$2 40a2 50. Corn scarce; in sacks, 80; in ear, 75a76. Whiskey unchanged. Pork closed dull at \$23. Lard 12. Bulk Meats advanced; Shoulders and Clear

WILMINGTON, July 15.—Cotton—no sales. Rosin firm at \$2.60a5.75. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 50a51c.

MOBILE, July 15.—Sales 150 bales, closed dull, low middlings 21. Receipts 282 bales. low middlings 21. Receipts 282 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Sales 1150 bales. Low Middlings 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)a2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Receipts 154 bales. Louisiana Sugar, far, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; strictly prime, 15c; stock very light. No Molasses. Cuba firm; fully fair, 14c. Molasses nominal. Flour fair; Superfine, \$10 75al1 00; Choice Extra, \$18 50. Corn very firm. Yellow and mixed, \$1 25al 30; white scarce, \$1 35al 37\(\frac{1}{2}\). Oats firm, and a light stock, 90a93c. Pork quiet and firm at \$24 75. Bacon in good jobbing demand. Shoulders, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)a12c.; Ribbed Rides, 13al4c.; Clear Sides, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)a14c. Lard in tierces, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; in kegs, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Gold, 39\(\frac{1}{2}\); Sterling, 50a53\(\frac{1}{2}\); New York Sight Exchange \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent premum.

Augusta, July 15.—Demand for Cotton light, but prices a shade firmer; sales 74 bales; Middling 224230. SATANNAH, July 15.—Cotton quiet; stock offering light; mostly poor grades; Middlings 23. Receipts, 222 bales.

Upwards of two millions of acres of land belongthe State for non-payment of taxes during the years of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

ON THE WING.

EMIGRATION. DARLINGTON, S. C., July, 1867.—I was somewhat surpriseu, amid the supposed satisfactory hygyienic condition of this part of the State, to find two forms of fevers prevailing here, as yet sporadic, but bidding fair in time to assume an epidemic type. By a seeming, not however, altogether unaccountable freak of nature, one of these fevers has attacked the whites exclusively, and the other is found only among negroes. I think both forms would yield readily to judicious advice and mild treatment. But I forgot to name these diseases. Well, then, one is the Brazil fever, and the other the Florida fever.

We cannot be surprised that the freedmen should give ready credence to marvellous stories told them about the Paradise in the Flowery Land, where they will get eighty acres of land, where fish and game are plenty, where summer is perennial, where oranges, bananas and pineapples grow spontaneously all the year round, and, height of bliss, where they can live without work. When we consider the ignorance of the race, their brilliant, childish fancy, their credulity, and their natural inclination to ease and indolence, we find a ready explanation for the provalence of this desire to emigrate to Florida; the more so, as the great majority have nothing to lose, and in the presence of hard work naturally magine that any change must be for the better. Never having been thrown on their own resources, or made to think for themselves, they exercise no forecast, and are regardless of consequences. If they were inclined to listen to reason, it would be easy to show to them that they will do better to remain here among their friends, where they can always count on a certain market for their labor or their produce; and I think it is the duty of every one, Northern or Southern, who commands the confidence of negroes, to set this whole matter fully before them, and warn them against hastily abandoning their homes and going to an unmown country.

But I confess that I was very much surprised to find among the whites also a widespread desire to emigrate. There seems to be no definite point determined upon as yet, which they would prefer as the place of their future home. Mexico is no longer mentioned in this connection. The present condition of that distracted country is not such as to invite immigration. If filibustering expeditions against Mexico are organized, I should, however, not be surprised, if many young men from the South should be found to join them. We deprecate such action on their part, but know from experience that this may always be looked for after long war, and the demoralization it invariably brings in its train. Brazil, Vepezuela and British Honduras, I believe, are the objective points at present, occupying the attention of the people of

this part of the country.

I cannot go into a minute examination of the claims, merits and demerits of these several countries, as places to which Southern people might emigrate. I doubt not that one and all offer inducements which would justify German, Irish or Swedish emigrants to go there. These, moreover, I feel sure, would in the course of time do well there, just as others of their countrymen have done we I who preceded them, and just as these same Germans, Irish, etc., would do if they were to come here. It should be remembered, however, that these emigrants have been brought up to do hard work, and expect to work, to whatever place they may go. They leave their own country because it is over populated, because land commands exorbitant prices, because taxation is heavy, and conscription onerous, and pecause of innumerable other civil and municipal nactments restricting the exercise of individual liberty. In short they leave, not because the, are unwilling to work, but because they wish to go to a place where they can work to some purpose,

where they will have plenty to eat, and a prospect Col. Humphreys, Agent for the Cherokee In-lians at Fort Gibson, died of choices. of ease and independence as a reward of their labors; all of which they are debarred of in their native country. Farmers and mechanics are the only immigrants desired by any country, and when I say farmers, I mean men who will take hold of the plough, the shovel or the hoe, not gentlemen planters, who can merely superintend the work. The professions are at a discount. The position of the foreigner in any country at first is, and always has been, a menial one. The places of honor and emolument belong to the native, and the foreigner everywhere must give abundant proof of his worth and his deserts before he can ay claims to exemption from manual labor and ask his share of the "easy places," provided by society. Capital certainly shortens his term of probation, and not unfrequently enables him to

leap at a bound all these barriers. Now if those of our poeple who entertain a desire to emigrate will but make up their minds, lay by their dignity and false shame, and take hold of the plough, the plane, or the trowel. as they would have to do were they to emigrate, they can do quite as well here as they can reasonably expect to do anywhere, and remain in their own country, and among their own kindred during the entire

term of their natural lives. The same holds good; only to a still greater degree, as regards those who possess capital. Where will money command a better price thant right here? Here, if they do not like to cultivate their paternal inheritance, because the soil is not suffiiently fertile, they have millions of acres from which to choose, and at a very moderate price. Here they have been born, and whatever change in their c roumstances a political revolution may have effected, it can never esadicate their attachment to their native State. Here repose the bones of our fathers; the history of the State, in all her glorious past is our history, and the soil of South Carolina is enriched by those who fell in her detence. Our friends are here, our neighbors, our relatives, the associations of a life time, nay, of generations and centuries. Here are our churches and our pastors, here are the schools where our children are taught the elements of knowledge. Shall we leave all these behind? Root them out from our hearts and memories? And for what? Because we have been defeated in the fight for independence? Did we not enter the struggle with open eyes, and voluntarily? Did we not, in doing so, take upon ourselves the consequences of such a step, of failure as well as of success? Is it manly now, in the hour of trial to abandon those who from circumstances are compelled to remain? I could easily enlarge on this part of the

subject, but it is unnecesary. And what is offered in exchange for all these plessings and privileges voluntarily surrendered? Why, to go to a foreign country, where another language is spoken, to another race of people of different religion, different habits and customs; and where, as we have hinted above, they will encounter almost insurmountable obstacles and prejudices at every step of their progress, to say nothing of the difficulties of climate, and other hardships, incident to the transplanting of an old tree to a new soil.

Some there will be who think I am exaggerating the difficulties and privations connected with emigration. To them I would say, I know whereof I affirm, and the half has not yet been told. Do you point to Germans and Irishmen who get on well here? I have already indicated the reason. They land for the most part in a destitute condition, and at once go to work, and if one thing does not pay they try another and anotherashamed of no kind of employment that will enable them to make an honest living. If selling dry goods and guaging does not pay here, they try ditching and working on the railroad. If we are prepared to do all this, there is no occasion to emigrate. Our labor will command a better price here, and what we make will go further here than

it would anywhere else. But many of us are not prepared to do manual labor. In case of a vicissitude of fortune, even if you start with capital, you may, by successive failures of crops, or through other means, be reduced to poverty; what then, in a strange land? Poverty is bad enough at home, among friends and kensfolk; but what is it away from home, among strangers, between whom and yourself there is not one single link of sympathy? Read the history of the Emigrants during the first French Revolution. The noble exiles, who had fied to England and to Germany, from necessity, however, and not from choice, gentlemen at home, much as our planters are and have been, in foreign countries languished for the wine-clad hills of their native land, eking is finding its "natural bend:" out a precarious and miserable existence as teachers of the French language, as dancing masters, billiard markers, and sometimes even as barbers! Think of it, what a degradation; a Montmorency a as Umpire. ing to the citizens of Mississippi were forfeited to barber! In their own country this could never have happened. Let our people beware how they

act rashly in so grave a matter.

Some of our people allege 'they cannot live here because they do not wish to be on a political equality with the negro. If they go to South America, or to Honduras, we do not see that they better themselves. Here they are only required to live with their own race and with negroes; there with negroes, Spaniards, Indians, and half breeds of every shade and hue. Turn it in whatever way I will, view it from whatever aspect, I cannot see a single good argument in favor of emigration, and I know of ten thousand against it.

And with this I will end my tales of a TRAVELLER. "AGRICULTURE."

WALTERBORO', July 6th. Editor Daily News: I desire to pen a few remarks on the subject of Agriculture, for your columns. They will necessarily be short, and in their nature more general than particular, especially as relating to the ce, for which we may boast very many eminently successful husbandmen. Scientific agriculture has been a desideratum in our country. By this latter clause, I would be understood to mean that a very moderate portion of the intelligence of the Southern States has been directed to this particular branch of enterprise. As a department, we think it the noblest and the most useful; many are the eulogies bestowed upon the farmer, not the least of wh: e acknowledged dependence of all other occupations upon his perseverence and his toil; yet few indeed would be willing to have the intelligence of their countrymen estimated by the intelligence of this particuar class. It has been found expedient, and perhaps wise, to encourage talent and learning, to undertake the accomplishment of what is merely ornamental, or what indirectly conduces to the elevation and aggrandizement of all branches of labor. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that it would have been far wiser and productive of more immediate benefits, had it been the proud aim of our people to foster the science of agriculture by devoting to it a considerable part of that learned investigation which has been so lavishly bestowed on geology, engineering and arms. It is true many of our colleges have joined to their other departments, that of agriculture, and there have been Agricultural Journala established and conducted with great taste and ability, but it is a melancholy truth that the dissemination of enlightened, progressive views smone the masses engaged in the cultivation of the soil has been indeed slow, and inadequate to the intrinsically great importance of agricultural labor. It is a mistake to start a man in any work with but one set of ideas to last a life time. It is wise to educate a man so that he will be able to adapt his modes of thought and labor to emergencies which are necessarily unforeseen in the world of progress. That all actions should be referred to principle we admit, but those principles should be formed by circumstances which in themselves are liable to change. We start from the hypothesis, therefore, that the education which will best fit a man for the duties of life is not in its nature positive, but merely tentative, not arbitrary and perfect, but progressive and incheate; and, by a parity of reasoning, we find that it is not he who commenced to cultivate the soil by an undeviating rule, and, with productive lands and favorable seasons, enjoys success and prosperity for a series of years, that will best promote the interests of agriculture in general, not even his own individual interests, for, in case of unfavorable seasons, or being situated on lands that require the exercise of much scientific culture and economy, his one set of opinions would no longer serve him, and his toil would be lost. (Nor is this less true in every

other field of science.

The future prospects of America live in its agri-

cultural developments—that is, these will be of paramount interest. A wonderful metamorphosis has been effected in the social, political and industrial condition of things. Not as formerly will there be the same anomalous state of society. Wealth, power and learning must now be more equally diffused. The possession of the soil will probably be the condition on which the elective franchise will be exercised. Every citizen who has a permanent, indefeasible interest in the soil will pe recognized as one of the constituent unities of the commonwealth. The Agrarian law will prevail. I do not mean to insinuate that it will come by direct legislation, but the tendency of things is to produce it; and all species of toil will be settled upon a different basis from that which it has hitherto obtained. Population will become dense. and instead of large demesnes being under the control, and in the possession of one owner, small farms, conducted upon principles according with the strictest economy, beauty and care, will be parcelled out to those who may seek shelter and peace from foreign tyranny in our country. To say the least, this is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." In every community where the German emigrant has settled he has infused a spirit of energy and enterprise, a love of order, which gives to his home and circle the idyllic spell of a life upon the Rhine. They do not seek wealth by gigantic undertakings, such as were common in America in the past; but they rather seek to live comfortably by the least amount of unnecessary labor, and this is fully attained by scrupulous neatness of arrangement, not only as evidenced in agriculture, but also in the style of architecture, and the chaste and beautiful disposition of flowers and vines, together with a thorough knowledge of the adaptation of soil to certain plants, and how to take advantage of the seasons in cultivation; and, above all, in making every acre produce the greatest amount possible by increasing the vitality of the earth. The avetem of American farming (if it can be said to have had a system) was not indeed a mistake in the past, as it would be if adopted in future. It was a true type of everything else American. No time was given to the study of agriculture as a science, nor to the fertilization of the soil, because when worn, as it would be in a few years, plenty of new lands were obtainable. The people of America made giant-like, and we will be excused for saying meretricious, strides in everything, and the farmer could not be left behind. But no longer can the labor system be conducted upon a plan so colossal. The labor can neither be had nor directed as of old, and the need of money will be found a serious impediment by those who attempt to reconstruct and re-establish the old regime. It will be easy to find parallels and analogies to corroborate my position, where I assume that this system of farming, which I will christen the "European," will be the only productive, in fact the only practicable system we can adopt in our country henceforth. But it would be useless to bring forward anything so plain, and

ments of labor and enterprise, I lay down my pen from this hasty scrawl. LEONIDAS.

besides, I have transcended the limits set to my-

self in this article. Hoping, therefore, that our

people may understand and appreciate the changes

which have taken place, and that corresponding

changes may be made to suit them in all depart-

[From the Liberal Christian.] Insure in the Worla Mutual Insurance Com pany, New York. pany, New York.

Life Insurance has long ago ceased to be novel, and has become one of our fixed institutions, The old antipathy and prejudico which first existed against this, in common with other innovations upon the customs of society, has almost entirely disappeared, and good men everywhere have recognized and admitted its great and practical benefits to society at large. No warmer supporters are found than our clergymen, many of whom have "proved their faith by works," having taken policies upon their own lives to large amounts. The cies upon their own lives to large amounts. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose ad-vertisement will be found in another column, is an enterprising institution, founded on scientifi principles, and organized with a degree of skill which bids fair to render it one of the most popular institutions of the age. Particular attention is asked to its non-participating rates of premium, which are said to be lower than those of any other company in the world. By this method the insurer secures at once the largest possible amount of insurance for a stated sum, which is never inof insurance for a stated sum, which is never increased nor decreased during the continuance of the policy. This plan is commended to those persons of fixed income who desire to pay an even sum and to secure now the largest insurance therefor. Those who wish to effect a policy cannot do better than to make a caroful study of the terms of this excellent company.

From the following, (which we find in an exchange,) it will be seen that the "Base Ball fever"

"The lunatics of Hartford have challenged those of the Worcester Asylum, Mass, to a match game of base ball, to be played at Boston Corners, next fall. General Daniel Pratt has consented to act

A publishing house in Tours, France, issues 20,000 volumes a day the year round.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS. FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. On the assembling of the Senate, Mr. Chandler

asked leave to call up the resolution offered by him a few days since, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire how many Mexican prisoners of war had been shot after capture, under the decree of Maximilian of October, 1865, and made a lengthy speech on the subject. He de-nounced Maximilian, and said he should have been hung instead of shot. He also denounced the Secretary of State, who, he said, had given aid to Maximilian by permitting him to buy arms in this country. Mr. Fowler took the same ground, calling the Archduse a royal fillibustor. Mr. Johnson was opposed to the resolution, and believed that the decree for which Maximilian was reviled was issued by the French Commanders. Mr. Nye faissued by the French Commanders. Mr. Nye fivored the proposition, and said he always regard ed Mexico as naturally belonging to the United States. He claimed that Maximilian's interter-ence in Mexican affairs as the agent of Napoleon was made with the view to aid the rebellion. The further consideration of the resolution was post

further consideration of the resolution was post-poned. Mr. Ross offered a resolution relative to Indian difficulties, which was ordered to be print-ed. The Senate then went into Executive ses-sion. When the doors were reopened, Mr. Wade called up the House bill relieving from the charge of desertion those soldiers who left then commands after Lee's surrender. Objection was made, and, after some discussion, the Senate de-clined to consider the bill. At 40'clock the Senate took a recess until 7:30. On reassembling evening the Reconstruction Bill, as it pass House, was received and read. Mr. Trumbull objected to some of the amondments, and moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee A debate followed, some of the members favoring amediate action on the amendments and other desiring a Conference Committee. A motion to non-concur in the House amondments, and asking for a Committee of Conference, was finally agreed to. Mr. Sumner called up his Universal Suffrage Bill, which was read at length. After a longthy debate, the Senate, by vote, declared the bill not

n order under the rule, and refused to consider it nd thereupon adjourned. In the House Mr. Julian asked leave to intro In the House Mr. Julian asked leave to intro-duce a resolution directing the Committee on Re-construction to report a bill declaring forfeited to the United States all lands granted by Congress in 1855 to States in the South for railroad pur-poses, which grants had expired by limitation. In the course of the debate which ensued, it was stated that Northern loyal men were deeply interested in Southern railroads, and such a bill interested in Southern rain outs, and such a bin would operate against them. The resolution was then modified so as to make it one of inquiry regarding the roads of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, and, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted by a vote of 98 to 85. Mr. Butler offered a resolution declaring that, inasmuch as the Government of Louisiana was illegal to afficient means could be adopted for real, no efficient means could be adopted for re pairing the levees, and authorizing the District Commander to issue bonds for the purpose of ob-taining money for the prosecution of such work The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Reconstruction Bill received, from the Senate with a few amendments, mostly verbal. Among the new sections reported is one directing that none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decisions or directions of the none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decisions or directions of the Attorney-General, or any other officer of the Government, except as directed by Congress. Mr. Robinson made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. Logan spoke in favor of it, as did also Mr. Farnsworth and others. Mr. Stevens finally moved the previous question on the bill and the amendments, and the House seconded the metics. Mr. Stevens did not avail bimself of the motion. Mr. Stevens did not avail himself of his privilege to close the debate, but called for votes on the several amendments. The one referring to the Attorney-General was so modified as to direct that commanding officers of military dis-tricts and boards of registration shall not be controlled by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The other amendments were then agreed to, the bill was sen and the House adjourned. bill was sent back to the Senate

and the House adjourned.

At the evening session a motion prevailed asking the Secretary of War what appropriations were necessary to carry out the Reconstruction Law. The Reconstruction Bill was reported back from the



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OLD RIP VAN WINKLE GIN. GOLD MEDAL SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA. HARVEST BOURBON. WHEAT NUTRIENT, OLD HOMESTEAD RYE.

IN ADDITION TO OUR BUSINESS OF SELLING WINES, etc., in original packages, and in order to insure to consumers Pure Liquors in a compact and con-venient form, we commenced the enterprise of bottling and packing in cases our well known Wines, Brandies, venient form, we commenced the sense rates of the sand packing in cases our well known Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, &c., and have sent them out in a style that would preclude the possibility of their being tampered with before reaching the purchaser. The general appreciation and gratifying success that has rewarded our efforts has encouraged us to maintain the standard as regards quality, also to make increased efforts to retain the confidence and patronago which has been so hierally between Junon us.

BININGER & CO., BININGER & CO., Established 1778.]

[Established 1778.]

The above popular goods are put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each, and are sold by all prominent Druggists, Grocers, &c.

Opinions of the Press. The name of Bininger & Co., No. 15 Beaver street, is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The importing house of Bininger & Co., No. 15 Beaver street, is conducted upon principles of integrity, farmess and the highest honor.—N. Y. Evening Express.

GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., N 153 MEETING STREET.

DOWIE & MOISE. SUCCESSORS TO KING & CASSIDEY No. 151 MEETING STREET, Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C. wfm6mos

THE HERALD.

CS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWBERRY C. H., AT S per amum, and, having a large circulation through all the upper and lower Districts of the State, affords great advantages to advertisers.

Rates for advertising very reasonable—for which apply to our Agent, M. T. P. SLIDELT, at the Mills House. THOS. F & B. H. SHENEKER,

ar The Relatives, Friends and Acquaint. ances of Mr. and Mrs. PATRICK McSWINEY, and o Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL McSwiney, are respectfully re quested to attend the Fun; ral of the former, at Nine o'clock This Merning, from his late residence, No. 270 Meeting street, without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.-MERCHANTS' LINE bark HANIBAL will discharge cargo this day at Adger's North Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset, will stored at risk and expense of consignees. WILLIAM ROACH.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLES-TON DISTRICT-CLERK'S OFFICE C. G. S. AND C. P. -PUBLIC NOTICE.-I, J. W. BROWNFIELD, Clerk o said Court, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, do hereby give public notice that an ELECTION FOR SHERIFF OF CHARLES-TON DISTRICT will be held on Monday, the 5th of August next, at all the usual places of election throughout the said District. Witness my hand, at Charleston, the 26th June, 1867.

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.

OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTRAR .-CHARTESTON, July 13th, 1867 .- As the Civil Authorities have instituted active measures to improve and perfect the sanitary condition of the city, the Registrar would earnestly invite the prompt and zealous co-opera tion of the citizens in enforcing the same. They are particularly requested to observe and re-

port all nuisances or any condition of premises prejud cial to the public health. "Complaint Books" are deposited at the Lower and Upper Wards Guard Houses for this purpose, for the

accommodation of the public. GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D. 15 City Registrar.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMAS-FFR, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 13, 1867.—Sealed pro posals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, July 20th, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing material and erecting a PICKET FENCE around Citadel Square. Plans and Specification for the work can be seen at this office. All proposal must be accompanied by the names of two good sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for erecting

By order. R. O. TYLER. Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Q. M. 2d Military District.

T. P. MOELRATH, Byt. Major and A. A. Q. M. HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!-JUST RE-CEIVED, a fine lot of prime fresh WESTERN HOPS, and for sale by the pound or hundred weight, by C. F. PANKNIN.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF of Charleston District, Captain C. B. SIG-July 8

Chemist and Apothecary,

MESSRS. EDITORS :-- YOU WILL PLEASE anneunce Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. A CITIZEN.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE for the HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in ancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH .-- A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscre-

tion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishir g to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do JOHN B OGDEN-April 22 3mos* No 42 Cedar street, New York. AS: A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby com-

plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of tw nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASTIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its directaction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the sade, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. - Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receint of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists

No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. "COSTAR'S"

PREPARATIONS ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Laboratory, No. 10 Crosby street, New York. 3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE "COSTAR'S" SALES DEPOT.

No. 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Stablishment.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Auts, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known."

Not dangerous to the human family," "Rats come out of their holes to die." &c.

"COSTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, pages known to fall. "COSTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, put up in bottles, and never known to fail.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all kinds of cutaneous affections. No family should be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in use.

in efficacy all other Salves in use.
"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions Warts, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS-

S MS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin a soft and beautiful freshness, and is incomparably be-yord anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position yond anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented sale is its best recommendation. One bottle is always followed by more. Try it to know.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS—A universal Dinner Pill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costivoness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all others. others.
"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Coughs, Colds,
Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all forms of Bronchial, and Diseases of the
Throat and Lange.
HENRY R. COSTAR,

DOWIE & MOISE, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

No. 151 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair, With starry eyes, and radiant bair, Whose curling tendrils, soft entwined, Enchained the very heart and mind, CRISPER COMA.

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

BY USING THIS ARTICLE LADIE 3 AND GENTLE Y USING THIS ARTICLE LADIE ; AND CENTLE-MEN can beautity themselves a thousand-fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy ap-pearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and de-lightfully periumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the Amarican public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postuald for S1. postpaid for \$1.
Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette street, Syracuse. N. Y.



dern science, acting upon
the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It
has been used by the clite of Paris and London with the
most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will
be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in
every instance, the money will be cheerfully retunded.
Price by mail, scaled and postpaid, S1. Descriptive orculars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGEII,
SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River street Troy, N
Y., Sole Agents for the United States
March 30 THE SUMTER WATCHMAN THE SCRITCH WEDNESDAY, AT SUM TER, S. C., by GHLBERT & FLOWERS, Proprietors at FOUR DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance Advertisements inserted at usual rates. Every style or Job Printing executed in the neutral style and greatest dispatch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-ED at the office of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Bureau R. F. and A. L., State of South Carolina, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th day of July, for building t Brick School House on Bull street, in the City of

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 5, Southern Wharf. Proposals must be accompanied by the names of two responsible parties, who will become sureties for the faithful comple ion of the contract, and must be endorsed "Proposals Bull street School House, and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject all bids received if not satisfactory.
July 12 6 JAMES P. LOW. Bt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE T) MARINELS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within dire range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the

Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ._ THIS

only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instanancous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tinta Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bac Dyes. Invigorates the bair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Bareley street, New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH

December 10

AND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATIO ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of nan, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in scaled letter en relopes, free of charge.

Dr. J. SEILLIN HOUGHTON. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. May 20

ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

E. H. KELLERS & CO., (LATE PHIN & DORN)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS No. 131 MEETING STREET,

Third door above Market HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS 10

v - removement 17 mg T DYE STUFFS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS

FINE SOAPS TOILET POWDERS POMADES

COSMETICS

EXTRACTS, &c.

Comprising invoices from the most reputable manuacturers. On hand, all the principal

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, Including Preparations of AYER, JAYNE, HALL, CHEV-ALIER, DAVIS, WRIGHT, HOLLOWAY, &c. 4lso, 1

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS TRUSSES

SADDLE BAGS MEDICINE CHESTS GLAS9

METAL AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS GLASSWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS and none other are allowed to go out of the Establish-PRESCRIPTIONS compounded

with accuracy, and the public can depend on the utmost reliability in the execution of orders.

AMERICAN

E. H. KELLERS, M.D. U BAER, M.D

Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c. It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALES ROOM NO. 34 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAD PENCILS of superior quality are manufactured and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

THE PENCILS ARE TO BE HAD AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONERS AND N) ION DEALERS.

DEALERS. ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL." TESTIMONIAL.
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
YALK COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade
Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but, after a thorough
trial of the American Polygrade Lead Pencils, manufactured by the American Lead Pencil Company, New
York, I find them superior to any pencil in use aven to ufactured by the American bear a volume of the York. I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the Faber or the old English Cumberland Lead Pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead

mechanical drawing, and an acceptance of the pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, &c. ALL PENCILS ARE STAMPED:

"AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y." None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it. Gmo December 13 There cometh glad tidings of joy to all, To young and to old, to great and to small; The beauty which once was so precious and rare, Is free for all, and all may be fair.

CHASTELLAR'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion,
The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for
giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only
found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Putches, Sal.owness. Eruptious,
and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same
leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. It is use
cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a
vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the
only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect
toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the
past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price order, by
BERGER, SHUTTE & CO., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

THE SUMTER NEWS.

DARR & OSTEEN, Proprietors. DUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT SUMTER. S. C. Subscription \$4.00 per annum. To Clubs of four \$3.00 per annum. Avective it ents inserted on liberal terms.

Docember 3 PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE A1 NOR-WEGIAN BARK KJELLESTAD, Captain Wengo, needs only 150 bales Cotton to complete her cargo, For congagements, apply to CCURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

FOR COUPER RIVER.—THE FAST
saling aloop JULIA DEAN will leave Marshal.'s
wharf, on the 1st and 15th of July, and continue
branch of Ceoper River, and Eastern branch to Bon. 'su's
Ferry. Trading is strictly prohibited.
For Freight engagements, apply to Master on board, or
to
EBAUGH & MALLONEE,
Moribeck's Wharf.
N. B.—All Freights must be prepaid.
June 22
Imo

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP SEA GULL,

N. P. DUTTON, Commander.

WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT, ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst, at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 1 Union Wharves.

For Freight or Passage spoply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, July 16 tuth2 Union Wharves. FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND. KETTH PIRED AND WAVERLY MILLS. THE FINE STRAMER

EMILIE

CAPT. W. F. ADAIR.

WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOVE, TO WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOVE IN MIGHT, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, returning, will leave Georgetown, on Thursday Morning, the 18th instant at 6 o'clock.

Freight received until sunset to-day, All freights must be prepaid.

For engagements of freight or passage, apply to SHACKELFORD & RELLY, and America, Rovers Winner.

July 16 Agents, Boyc FOR EDISTO, BOCKVILLE, AND WAY LANDINGS. THE STEAMER after believed

MORGAN, CAPT. JOS. F. TORBENT, WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF ON THURS
DAY, July 18th, at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Freight consessments, apply on board or to

For Freight engagements, apply on board or to ROPER & STONEY, Venderhorst Wharf. July 16 mino see 3 (chart H) south MOONLIGHT EXCERSION OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE AROUND THE HARBOR.

> THE MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY STEAMER WILL go on an Excursion around the harbor, on Tuesda vening. 16th inst., leaving Market wharf at quarter pa o'clock.
> A Band of Music has been engaged.
> Fare—Cabin and Upper Dock 50 cents. Lower Deel
> July 15

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STEAM-SHIPS SARAGOSSA, GRANADA, WILL LEAVED EVERY SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP of I wall a to SARAGOSSA, CAPTAIN CROWELL, ... WILL LEAVE VANDERHORSTS Wharf on Saturday, July 20th.
RAVENEL & CO.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Mail Steamship Company. THE STEAMSHIP E. B. SOUDER,

WHIL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIO
Wharf Thursday, July 18, at 6 o'clock P.
Line composed of Steamers MONEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."
July 15
No. 43 East Rev. CAPTAIN LEBBY,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK, this Tours of

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION. B. W. LOCKWOOD, COMMANDER, I contact

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WEARS, On Saturday, the 20th inst, at 6.0 clock P. M. All outward Freight engagements must be made at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44 at the oline's of Cockhard and all matters connected with the ...
East Bay.

For Passage and all matters connected with the ...
inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. '4 East Bay.

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

Agents.

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA, JACKSON VILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA

SAVANNAH, GEO. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP CITY POINT.

(1100 Tons Burthen) CAPTAIN S. ADKINS; 10. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTICE
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad st
Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.
All Freight must be paid here by shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office
of RAVENEL & CO.,
RAVENEL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT, 1100 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPT. S. ADKINS,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
nine o'clock, for that port.
For freight or passage apply on
board or to the office of RAVENEL & CO., Agents. July 12 NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP

NORTH+RN LIGHT. WESTERN METROPOLIS. ATLANTIC. BALTIC. Leave Pier No. 46, N. R., New York, every second Sat-urday, from June 15. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London. Havre an i Bremen. at the following rates, payable in gold or its

Bremen. at the following rates, payable in gold of its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$25, From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York; First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.

SAILING DAYS FROM NEW YORK AND BREMEN:

June 15 and 29 July 13 and 27 August 10 and 24

Sept. 7 and 21 Oct. 5 and 19 Nov. 2 and 16

For Freight or Passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President,
February 27 by No 40 Broadway, N. Y.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNA!

STEAM PACKET LINE, TRI-WEEKLY. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. WEEKLY.



VIA BLUFFTON.

Charleston and Savannah every Monday, Wednes-day and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Binfiton on Monday, trip from Charleston, and Wednesday, trip from Savannab.
Freight received daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and stored free of charge All Way Freight, also Bluffton Wharfage, must be pre-For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON. Accommodation Wharf, CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS,

FULLER & LEE,
Agents, Savannah, Ga.

FULLER & LEE,
Agents, Beaufort, S. C.

N. B —TUROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the
Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gulf
Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's
River.